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BOROUGH OF CLIFTON DARTMOUTH HARDNESS

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A N N U A L R E P O R T

ON THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1958

REPORT PRESENTED BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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BOROUGH OF CLIFTON DARTMOUTH HARDNESS

A N N U A L R E P O R T

ON THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1958

Annual Report on the Health of the District for the year 1958

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BOROUGH OF CLIFTON DARTMOUTH HARDNESS
REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1958

P R E F A C E

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my Report on the Health of the District during 1958. Included in the Report is the Report of your Public Health Inspector.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

Little change is reported by the Registrar General. The population is estimated to have dropped by 10 persons, in spite of an excess of Births over Deaths amounting to 20 people. This indicates that 30 people left the District to live elsewhere.

Birth Rate

The Birth Rate at 15.92 per 1000 population is higher than for 1957, and is approaching the figure for the Country as a whole (16.4).

Death Rate

The Death Rate at 9.83 per 1000 population showed a slight increase, but is still well below the National Average of 11.7 per 1000 population.

Infantile Deaths

There was one death amongst children under one year of age, which gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 10.98 per 1000 related live births, as compared with the National Average of 22.5.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

The year began with a small outbreak of Scarlet Fever; a total of 34 cases being reported, chiefly amongst school children.

The present generation tends to regard scarlet fever very light heartedly. Gone are the days when fever hospitals were full of cases, and children died or were left with severe kidney, ear and heart disease afterwards. These improvements are partly due to the type of streptococcus causing scarlet fever being less virulent, and also very largely to the use of sulphonamides and antibiotics.

Nevertheless it is still necessary to visit infected households since the risk of spread of infection still exists, especially where food handlers are concerned. Advice was offered where appropriate, but no statutory action regarding food handlers was required.

Chickenpox

1958 was the last year during which chickenpox was notifiable in Dartmouth. In April the Council considered a recommendation that they should apply to the Ministry of Health for an Order under Section 147 (4) of the Public Health Act, 1936, removing Chickenpox from the list of notifiable diseases in Dartmouth.

During the 1920's a mild form of smallpox, called Variola Minor was prevalent throughout the Country. Because of this and the possibility of confusing the illness with chickenpox, many local authorities at that time made chickenpox a locally notifiable disease. This was done at Dartmouth in 1923 by an Order made in accordance with the Infectious Diseases (Notifications) Act, 1889.

The Council was informed that so far as could be ascertained there had been no cases of Smallpox in Dartmouth, and it was felt that continuation of the Order in present day circumstances was not justified. Should a need arise at any future date, it was open to the Council to apply for emergency powers under the same Act, making Chickenpox temporarily notifiable.

An Order, removing chickenpox from the list of notifiable diseases in Dartmouth was subsequently approved by the Ministry of Health, and became operative on January 1st 1959.

Malaria

One case occurred in a gentleman who had returned from Portugese West Africa. Malaria is fortunately a relatively rare disease in this Country. The Chief Medical Officer in the Report of the Ministry of Health for 1957 on the State of the Public Health states that 137 cases of malaria were notified that year. This figure included one indigenous case, which was the first case of this type for four years.

Tuberculosis

During 1958 two new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, and one person died of pulmonary tuberculosis.

It is therefore gratifying to record that Dartmouth is one of the towns regularly visited by the Mass Radiography Service. One such visit took place during February, 1958.

A Total of 677 people were X-Rayed. 35 persons were recalled for further examinations. Ten of these were found to be normal, twentyfour had defects requiring further investigation, and one person did not attend for re-examination.

There were no cases of active tuberculosis, but four persons (2 male, 2 female) showed signs of inactive tuberculosis. A further five people (3 men, 2 women) are still under observation. The remaining 15 had bony abnormalities of the chest wall, lung changes due to chronic bronchitis, and one person had an abnormality of the heart.

An Unusual Case of Salmonella Infection

Early in the year the Public Health Department was informed that a Dartmouth child had contracted an intestinal infection whilst in another part of Devonshire. Tests showed this child to be a carrier of infection, and a period of almost 4 months elapsed before laboratory tests (reported weekly) yielded negative results.

Routine hygienic precautions were conscientiously carried out by the household concerned, and as a result no other cases of illness occurred at that house or in Dartmouth.

The germ causing the illness is commonly found in cattle and is called *Salmonella bovis-morbificans*.

The case is also interesting from a public health view point because investigations carried out in another part of Devon traced the infection backwards from a series of human contacts to a lorry used for transporting cattle.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Private Water Supplies

Your Public Health Department has been busy sampling water from private sources of supply, and the results show that of 53 samples collected from 35 properties in the Borough no fewer than 22 were unfit for human consumption. There really is no excuse for this state of affairs in our day and age, and I cannot understand the attitude of property owners who still decline to avail themselves of the opportunities now available for a pure and wholesome main water supply.

Substandard Housing

The speed of renovation or demolition of substandard properties in the town is unfortunately governed by the rate at which the occupants can be rehoused. As a result progress with clearance of substandard houses is somewhat piecemeal, but nevertheless there has been progress and six properties were demolished, 3 more were closed, and two others were satisfactorily renovated and brought back into use as dwellings.

Food Hygiene

Inspection of foodstuffs, and of food premises is a necessary and time consuming task. In addition to 225 visits to the local slaughterhouse for the purpose of inspecting the carcasses of 2,356 animals your Public Health Inspector paid 392 visits to food premises and cafes. He remarks that the summer employment of untrained labour in the catering industry does, however,

present a problem which has to be watched. Shops and Cafes whose Staff are under the direct personal supervision of the owner are usually more hygienically run than other types of premises. In my experience poor standards of personal hygiene as well as gross ignorance of the dangers involved are the basic causes of trouble. Unless and until the General Public can be taught to realise the need for hygiene, little progress with attempts to raise the standards of food hygiene, can be expected.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Council for its support during the year, and also my Colleagues on the Staff for their advice and help.

JOHN WILDMAN.

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department,
12, Victoria Road,
Dartmouth.

July, 1959.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

John H. WILDMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.(Lond).

Local Office

Public Health Department,
12, Victoria Road, Dartmouth. Telephone: Dartmouth 480

Central Office - Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices, Oldway, Paignton.

Telephone: OFFICE Paignton 82214
Home Brixham 3113

Medical Officer's Clerk: Mrs. S. Beaumont, Public Health Dept.,
Municipal Offices, Oldway, Paignton. Telephone 82214 Extn. 59.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

V.E. HUGHES, Certificate of the R.S.I. & S.I.E.J. Board,
Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

Public Health Department,
12, Victoria Road, Dartmouth. Telephone: Dartmouth 480.

Occasional clerical assistance to the Public Health Department is rendered
by Miss M.V. Legg in the Surveyor's Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee for the session 1958/59
was Councillor Mr. R.M. Hoare and the Committee consisted of the whole of
the members of the Council.

S E C T I O N A

VITAL STATISTICS AND GENERAL STATISTICS 1958

(Table 1)

(Figures for 1957 are shown in brackets)

POPULATION:

Estimated Mid-Year Population of Dartmouth Borough

6,210 (6,220)

Natural Increase or decrease	...	...	...	+ 20
Migration in or out	...	...	...	- 30
Total Increase or decrease	...	...	...	- 10

GENERAL STATISTICS:

Area in Acres 1,925

Number of Inhabitated Houses according to Rate Books (31st March, 1959).

2,207 (2,204)

Number of Houses per acre.	1.1
Number of Persons per acre.	3.2
Number of Persons per house.	2.8

Rateable Value of District (31st December, 1958) £83,090

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate £350

(Table 2)

(Figures for 1957 are shown in brackets)

BIRTHS

Standardised Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population 15.92 (14.50)

Area Comparability Factor for Births ... 1.09 (1.09)

Number of Live Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Total</u>	56	35	91
Legitimate	51	34	85
Illegitimate	5	1	6
<u>Number of Still Births</u>	0	1	1

DEATHS

Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 population 9.83 (9.60)

Area Comparability Factor for Deaths ... 0.86 (0.87)

Number of Deaths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>All Ages - Total</u>	33	38	71
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 yr.</u>	0	1	1
Number under 4 weeks of age	0	1	1

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 related Live Births 10.98 (24.09)

COMPARISON WITH RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTH RATE: 16.4 (16.1)

DEATH RATE: 11.7 (11.5)

Infantile Mortality Rate 22.5 (23.0)

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: Cases Notified During 1958

TABLE 1

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Age Group in Years</u>					
		<u>Under</u> 1	1-	5-	15-	25-	<u>Over</u> 65
Scarlet Fever	34	0	12	22	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	5	0	4	1	0	0	0
Acute Pneumonia	5	0	0	0	3	1	1
Chickenpox	8	1	2	5	0	0	0
Tuberculosis (Lungs)	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Malaria (Contracted Abroad)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE 2

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Incidence by Quarters</u>			
		<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>
Scarlet Fever	34	26	1	4	3
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	5	1	2	2	0
Acute Pneumonia	5	5	0	0	0
Chickenpox	8	3	5	0	0
Tuberculosis (Lungs)	2	0	0	2	0
Malaria (Contracted Abroad)	1	0	0	1	0

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1958

<u>Line No.</u>		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
	ALL CAUSES	33	38
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	0
2	Tuberculosis, other	0	0
3	Syphilitic disease	1	0
4	Diphtheria	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	0	0
6	Meningococcal infections	0	0
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
8	Measles	0	0
9	Other infective and parasitic disease ..	0	0
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	1	1
11	" " lung, bronchus	1	0
12	" " breast	0	2
13	" " uterus	0	1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	3	5
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	0	0
16	Diabetes	0	2
17	Vascular Lesions of nervous system	5	6
18	Coronary disease, angina	11	3
19	Hypertension with heart disease	0	0
20	Other heart disease	0	3
21	Other circulatory disease	2	5
22	Influenza	0	0
23	Pneumonia	1	1
24	Bronchitis	3	1
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	0	1
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	0
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	0	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	0	0
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	0	0
31	Congenital malformations	0	0
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	2	3
33	Motor vehicle accidents	0	0
34	All other accidents	0	1
35	Suicide	0	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	1	0
(a)	Still Births	0	1
(b)	Deaths of infants under four weeks of age ...	0	1
(c)	" " " four weeks to one year of age	0	0

S E C T I O N B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR DARTMOUTH

LABORATORY SERVICE

Laboratory facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Exeter and Plymouth.

In emergency, certain (medical) specimens can be examined at the Laboratory of the Torbay Hospital, Torquay.

COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

The following are some of the County Council Services under the National Health Service Act, 1946, available at Dartmouth. Full details can be obtained from the County Medical Officer, 45, St. Davids Hill, Exeter.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service at Dartmouth is operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, under an agency agreement with the Devon County Council. (Telephone Dartmouth 76/77). Except in emergency, an ambulance should be ordered by a medical practitioner.

Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and Welfare Centres

There are two District Nurses and Midwives (Telephone Dartmouth 268), one Health Visitor (Telephone Stoke Fleming 243), and one Welfare Centre.

Vaccinations, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations

A Medical Officer at the Welfare Centre, Mayors Avenue, will vaccinate or immunise babies at the request of parents. Family Doctors will also provide this prophylaxis free of charge.

Home and Domestic Help Service

Applications for this service should be addressed to the Local Organiser at 19, Fair View Road, Dartmouth.

A charge may be made for this service, in accordance with the County Council's assessment scale.

Mental Health

Arrangements for mental treatment on the recommendation of a Medical Practitioner are made by the Duly Authorised Officer Mr. H.S. Smith (Telephone: Kingsbridge 2178).

Help in respect of Mentally Defective persons can be obtained by application to the County Medical Officer.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Dartmouth and Kingswear Hospital (23 beds) is administered by the Torquay Hospital Management Committee. Patients from Dartmouth also attend the Torbay Hospital, Torquay, which is the principal general hospital for the area.

Chronic Sick can receive treatment at Broomborough Hospital Totnes and at Newton Abbot Hospital.

All the above beds are managed by the Torquay Hospital Management Committee within the South-Western Regional Hospital Board.

The Devon County Council provides 43 Beds at Broomborough Hospital Totnes, and 15 Beds at Newton Abbot Hospital for the care of aged persons, under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER MEDICAL SERVICES

There are 4 General Medical Practitioners in Dartmouth.

DENTAL SERVICE

There are 2 Dentists at Dartmouth. There is also a school dental clinic at the Clinic, Mayors Avenue.

OTHER SERVICES

Blood Transfusion Donor Sessions at Dartmouth are periodically arranged by the S.W. Blood Transfusion Service.

There is a mortuary managed by the Council.

The Council also owns a steam operated disinfectator.

S E C T I O N C

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1958

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Report for the year ended the 31st December, 1958.

In submitting my Report for the year 1958, I regret that lack of clerical assistance makes it impossible for me to elaborate on the work done. The duties carried out do inevitably suffer for the same reason. I should, however, like to thank my colleagues in other departments for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

V.E.HUGHES

Public Health Inspector.

June, 1959.

WATER SUPPLY

PUBLIC Source of Supply

Drinking water is supplied by the South Devon Water Board from their moorland supplies on Dartmoor and the Norton Reservoir at Dartmouth.

Quality

The water is filtered and chlorinated. The Board takes frequent bacteriological samples, from the supply mains and all the results for Dartmouth in 1958 were satisfactory.

PRIVATE Sources of Supply

At the end of the year, there were still 35 properties in the Borough deriving water from private springs or shallow wells.

A total of 53 water samples from these sources were sampled, and 22 were found to be bacteriologically unfit to drink in the raw state. Consumers were advised to boil the water for human consumption.

Amongst other samples taken were two which although deriving water from the main's supply were found to be contaminated due to exposed and dirty storage tanks. After having the tanks removed and the supply connected directly to the mains, the water was immediately satisfactory.

There must be many water tanks still in use in the Town which could and should, in my opinion, be dispensed with. In most cases, they are relics of the days when in the summer months the use of water was sometimes restricted; happily this does not now apply with the new moorland supply. Although a piped supply was provided by the Water Board to eight houses which showed consistent contamination, only two occupiers had, at the end of the year, availed themselves of the supply.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Household Refuse is collected weekly, and is disposed of by controlled tipping on land at Jawbones. Cardboard and paper is burnt.

Trade Refuse is collected twice weekly, free of charge. Any special collections are charged for at the rate of one shilling per bin.

During 1958 an average of 36 tons of refuse was collected and disposed of each week.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Disinfection and Disinfestation

There were 55 notified cases of disease during the year, this was 22 less than the previous year. Scarlet Fever was again the most prevalent disease and was confined to children under 10 years of age.

There were 250 articles treated in the steam disinfector, which continues to give excellent service. The cost of treatments was fully recovered in most cases. Fifteen premises including four Council houses, were treated for vermin.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

The licensed site containing 25 caravans was very well maintained throughout the year. Improved amenities was provided at another site containing 85 caravans. The holiday chalets at Compass Cove were at all times found satisfactory and samples of water taken from the private supply were found free from contamination.

HOUSING

Inspections

A total of 216 houses in the Borough was inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts during 1958. This necessitated 856 visits.

In addition 159 complaints were received and dealt with.

The following list gives a summary of repair work completed and inspected:-

Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
External Walls		...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Internal Plastering	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

DRAINAGE

Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Tests carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Drains repaired.	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Gullies provided or renewed		...	...	...	...	...	11
Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Rainwater pipes and gutters		...	...	...	...	...	14
Water Closets provided, repaired or renewed		...	...	...	...	...	21
New drains laid (excluding new properties)	..	...	...	...	...	...	20
Inspection chambers built or repaired		...	...	...	...	...	11

Overcrowding

5 cases of overcrowding were investigated during the year; three of these were confirmed and the families were rehoused.

Substandard Housing

Six houses were demolished during the year and three were closed for human habitation.

Two Closing Orders were determined on completion of satisfactory alteration and repair.

There is still considerable slum clearance work to be done and the greatest difficulty in speeding up the programme is the lack of housing accommodation for rehousing purposes.

Rent Act, 1957.

No applications for Certificate of Disrepair were received. It is, however, astonishing the number of tenants who have accepted, without protest, rent increases, knowing that their premises are, in some respects, unfit. Fear of eviction, coupled with the fact that even with the increase their rents are still well below those of Council houses, are probably the main reasons for the acceptance of the increases, without objection.

On the other hand some landlords have not taken advantage of the Rent Act, being content with the original rents, rather than spend money on their properties.

Improvement Grants

Five Improvement Grants were approved during the year. The value of Grants made was approximately £550.

Council Houses

Council houses came in for considerable attention during the year, particularly those where hens, rabbits and pigeons were kept.

Inspections revealed that more stringent regulations were necessary and a new code of practice was put into operation.

Four Council houses were treated for vermin and it was obvious that these had been transferred when the tenants had been rehoused from sub-standard houses. This has always been regarded as one of the problems involved in these moves.

MILK AND DAIRIESMilk Supply

There remain four registered dairies in the town, one of which is equipped with a Holder type pasteurising plant. Two farms are registered for the sale of tuberculin tested farm bottled milk. The remaining farmers dispatch all milk produced to a central pasteurising plant.

All the milk supplied to schools was pasteurised.

Milk Samples

23 samples of milk were sent to the laboratory for the methylene blue cleanliness test. 21 of these passed the test. Two failed and were referred to the County Milk Production Officer for investigation.

20 samples were submitted for the Tuberculin Test and 17 were declared free from the disease. The remaining 3 were inconclusive.

3 samples of school milk were sent for examination and all passed the cleanliness and pasteurisation tests.

Food Premises

During the year 392 visits were made to the various food premises. A bakehouse, two confectioners' shops and a snack-bar closed down or were converted to different types of businesses. Generally the standard of hygiene was good. The summer employment of untrained labour in the catering industry does, however, present a problem which has to be watched.

Visits were made as follows:-

Market and Stalls (16 Stallholders)	48
16 Cafes and Restaurants, Canteens	87
14 Bakehouses and Confectioners	62
22 Hotels	18
23 Ice Cream Premises	104
10 Wet and Fried Fish Shops including 4 mobile shops	20
11 Butchers	62
27 Fruit and Grocery	59
4 Dairies	29

Improvements: Notices served etc.

1. One notice was issued concerning the open display of food.
2. One notice was issued concerning milk at a cafe, left outside, exposed to sun and dirt.
3. Two notices required the redecoration of food kitchens.
4. Two notices were issued requiring the display of names and addresses on mobile food vans.
5. One notice required an open drain to be remedied.
6. One notice required more suitable provision for the storage of refuse bins.

Slaughtering and Meat Inspection

A total of 225 visits to the Public Abattoir were made, and details of carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part, are shown in the following table:-

	<u>Cattle</u> (Excl. Cows)	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> and <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed in 1958	109	15	17	1,766	452
Number Inspected in 1958	109	15	17	1,766	452
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-					
Whole carcase condemned	1	1	0	2	1
Part carcase or organ condemned	12	4	0	59	28
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcase condemned	1	0	0	0	0
Part carcase or organ condemned	0	2	0	0	10
Cysticercosis:-					
Part carcase or organ condemned	2	0	0	0	0
Treated by refrigeration	2	0	0	0	0

Some two thousand, three hundred and fifty-six animals were slaughtered at the municipal abattoir during the year. All these were inspected post-mortem.

A most significant change was observed during the year in the incidence of tuberculosis, particularly in cattle; whereas only four or five years ago, it was something like twenty per cent affected, to-day it is a rarity, thanks to the eradication scheme. Parasitic infection, too, especially liver fluke, has shown a marked improvement. There are still, however, the odd cattle affected with cysticercus bovis, though no generalised cases were discovered.

Disposal of Condemned Meat

The weight of meat condemned at the slaughterhouse amounted to 1 Ton. 5 Cwt. 93 lb.

This meat was dyed to show it was unfit for human consumption, and was then released to a reputable company for processing into fertiliser and animal feeding stuffs.

Slaughtermen

There were nine persons licensed to act as slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Other Unsound Food

Food surrendered by retailers, as being unfit for human consumption, is listed below:-

<u>Fresh Food</u>		<u>lb.</u>
Pork		22
Chocolate		4

<u>Canned Food</u>		<u>lb.</u>
Pork		10
Frozen Egg		28
Pears		2
Apricots		2
Fruit Cocktail		2
Meat Loaf		1
Corned Beef		50
Tomato Puree		4
Tongue		6
Ham		49
Luncheon Meat		2

Food Samples sent for analysis

The Devon County Council Sampling Officer, in accordance with authority given by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, caused the following samples to be analysed:-

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Samples</u>
Raw Milk	14
Butter	1
Pork Sausages (canned)	1
Beef Sausages	1
Ice Cream	2
Torbay Crab	1
Vinegar	1
Tomato Ketchup	1
Shredded beef suet	1

All these samples were genuine.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control

Rodent Control under the above Act is in full operation in Dartmouth. One Operator is employed and works alternate weeks at Dartmouth and Brixham. This arrangement has worked well.

The table below summarises the action taken during the year.

	<u>Council's Property</u>	<u>Dwelling Houses</u>	<u>Business Premises</u>	<u>Agricul- tural</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of Properties Inspected.	10	931	105	20	1066
No. found to be infested by rats.	4	102	23	0	129
No. infested by mice.	4	147	33	0	184
No. of properties treated for infestation.	4	249	56	0	309
No. of block control schemes carried out.	32	0	0	0	32

A total of 886 visits was made as follows:-

Private Premises	341
Business Premises	525
Agricultural Premises	20

Estimated kill - Rats: 255 - Mice: 242.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There is only one Registered User of Rag Flock. Supplies are obtained from licenced premises outside the Borough. No samples were taken during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Periodic inspections under the Act were carried out and no notices were issued. Under the provisions of Section 40, suspension of the weekly half-day closing was sanctioned during the summer months.

PETROLEUM AND EXPLOSIVES ACTS

Number of licences granted to store Petroleum	...	...	...	7
Number of licences granted to store Mixed Explosives	...	...	...	12

During the latter part of the year, a survey was made of all the petroleum installations, to ascertain the tanks which had been installed for more than 20 years, and which it was proposed to test under the Model Code of Principals issued by the Home Office.

GAME ACT, 1831

Four persons were licensed to deal in game.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

During the year, the Council accepted delegation of powers of this Order. Six licensed boiling plants were inspected; two were of the pressure type and the remaining four of the simple copper type. Some plants were only used periodically as and when waste foods were available.

S E C T I O N D

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

The following is a summary of information already supplied in detail to the Ministry of Labour and National Service on Form 572 (Revised), in respect of the year 1958.

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Factories without Mechanical Power:

Number on Register	...	...	...	9
Inspections	...	...	...	16

Factories with Mechanical Power:

Number on Register	...	...	...	31
Inspections	...	...	...	78

Other Premises under the Act:

(Electric Stations, Institutions, Sites of Building Operations, Works of Engineering Construction, but excluding Outworker's Premises).

Number on Register 1.

2. Cases in which Defects were found

<u>Defect</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Sanitary Conveniences:		
(a) Insufficient	1	1
Total Defects referred to H.M. Inspector	...	Nil.
Total Defects referred by H.M. Inspector	...	Nil.

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK (Section 110' and 111)

Wearing Apparel (making) ... 3.

Surveys were made of three factories in respect of means of escape in case of fire.

